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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/782,287		02/19/2004	Jei-Fu Shaw	08919-104001 / 09A-911128	4293
26161	7590	06/26/2006		EXAMINER	
FISH & RIC		SON PC	KIM, TAEYOON		
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				1651	
				DATE MAILED: 06/26/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No. Applicant(s)						
	10/782,287	SHAW ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Taeyoon Kim	1651					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was precised to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
	action is non-final.						
·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the application.							
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6) Claim(s) is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> are subject to restriction and/or e	election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ acce		Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti							
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 							
 Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau 		d in this National Stage					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	` ''	d					
		u .					
Attachment(s)							
) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)					
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	te					
I) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal P	atent Application (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-30 are pending.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-13, drawn to a method for producing a monosaccharide-rich syrup from starch-containing produce, classified in class 127, subclass 38.
- II. Claims 14-20, drawn to a method for producing a fermentation product from starch-containing produce, classified in class 426, subclass 52.
- III. Claims 21-28, drawn to a method for producing a trehalose-rich syrup from starch-containing produce, classified in class 127, subclass 38.
- IV. Claim 29, drawn to a method for producing an isomaltose-rich syrup from starch-containing produce, classified in class 127, subclass 38.
- V. Claim 30, drawn to a method for culturing a microorganism, classified in class 435, subclass 243.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions of Groups I-IV are distinct. Inventions are distinct if the inventions as
claimed are not connected in at least one of design, operation, or effect (e.g., can be
made by, or used in a materially different process) and wherein at least one invention is

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PATENTABLE (novel and nonobvious) OVER THE OTHER (though they may each be unpatentable over the prior art) (MPEP § 802.01).

The processes are distinct from one another because they recite different and distinct steps which lead to different and distinct products. For example, the process of Group I invention does not require a step of converting glucose to a fermentation product by a microorganism as in Group II invention, or hydrolyzing steps of Group III or IV invention. The process of Group II invention does not require a hydrolyzing step of maltose to trehalose of Group III invention or a step of hydrolyzing maltose to isomaltose of Group IV invention. Group III invention has different hydrolyzing steps converting oligosaccharide to maltose and maltose to trehalose, which are not required by Group I or IV invention.

Inventions of Group V and Groups I-IV are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions are not disclosed as capable of use together and also they have different modes of operation. The process of Group V invention is not required for the process of Groups I-IV invention.

The several inventions listed above are independent and distinct from one another as they have acquired a separate status in the art and require independent searches, particularly with regard to the literature searches. Clearly, a reference which would anticipate one of the above groups would not necessarily anticipate or even make obvious any of the others.

An undue burden would ensue from the examination of multiple methods which have distinct steps and end points. Burden lies not only in the search of US Patents, but in the search for literature and foreign patents and examination of the claim language and specification for compliance with the statutes concerning new matter and distinctness.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and the inventions require a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02), restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species:

- i. <u>Type of a product converted from glucose</u>: (a) fructose, (b) mannitol, (c) erythritol, (d) sorbitol, (e) xylitol, (f) sorbose, (g) xylose. (claim 3 is generic),
- ii. Type of a starch-containing produce: (h) rice, (i) tapioca, (j) grain sorghum, (k) potato, (l) sweet potato, (m) wheat, (n) barley, (o) corn, (p) legumes (claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 11-14, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25 and 27 are generic)
- iii. Type of a fermentation product: (q) wine, (r) vinegar, (s) lactic acid, (t) citric acid, (u) amino acids (claims 14-16 and 19 are generic)

The species are distinct because none is rendered obvious by the others in its group and because the disclosure does not connect them by any design, operation, or effect. See M.P.E.P. § 806.04(b). A requirement for restriction is permissible if there is a

patentable difference between the species as claimed and there would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required. See M.P.E.P. § 808.01(a). In this case, considering enablement, utility, and description issues for each claimed species, as well as conducting a thorough search of the prior art for each and every combination

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable.

embodied by the present claims, would pose a serious burden to the examiner.

If Group I is elected, a further election of species must be made from groups i and ii above.

If Group II is elected, a further election of species must be made from groups ii and iii above.

If Group III is elected, a further election of species must be made from group ii above.

If Group IV or V is elected, no further election of species is required.

Applicant is advised that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations

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of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species.

MPEP § 809.02(a).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Taeyoon Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-9041. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:30 pm ET (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Taeyoon Kim
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1651

SANDRA E. SAUCIER PRIMARY EXAMINER